

impose taxes or fees only under an existing exception under the Water Resources Development Act or under extremely limited circumstances in which reasonable fees can be charged on a fair and equitable basis for the cost of service actually rendered to the vessel. The fees must also enhance the safety and efficiency of interstate and foreign commerce and represent at most a "small burden" on interstate and foreign commerce. Generally, taxes will not be allowed under this section. The sole exceptions are stated in Section 445.

Mr. President, I support Section 445 as an important correction of a silence in current law that should not be allowed to imperil legitimate commerce.

E-GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 2002

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, title V of H.R. 2458 incorporates the text of another bill that was recently reported out of the Government Reform Committee: H.R. 5212, the "Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002." I wish to thank the gentleman from Texas, Mr. TURNER, and the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. DAVIS, for including the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 in their bill.

On July 25, 2002, I introduced the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 on behalf of myself, as well as the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. SAWYER, and the gentlewoman from New York, Mrs. MALONEY. The Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, which I chair, held a

hearing on the bill on September 17. All witnesses—representing the statistical agencies, the Administration and the private sector—testified in favor of the bill. On the same day, the subcommittee approved the bill by voice vote.

On October 9, the full Committee on Government Reform approved the bill by voice vote and ordered it favorably reported. I want to briefly summarize this important legislation. The committee report on H.R. 5215 explains the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 in much greater detail.

Enactment of the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 will greatly improve the efficiency and quality of Federal statistical activities. Right now, there is much duplication of effort among the Federal Government's three principal statistical agencies—the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Because of their inability to share data, they often collect the same data separately. This wastes taxpayer dollars and imposes unnecessary burdens on those who supply the data.

Furthermore, the inability of the agencies to compare the data they collect results in major disparities in the reports they issue. For example, during the last economic census in 1997, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported payroll data in the information technology sector that was 13 percent higher than the data reported by the Census Bureau. In addition, there was a 14 percent disparity in the payroll data reported by these two agencies for the motor freight, transportation and warehousing industries.

This legislation will allow the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics to share business data they collect for statistical purposes. This data sharing will substantially enhance the accuracy of economic statistics by resolving serious reporting inconsistencies such as those that I just mentioned. It will also reduce

reporting burdens on the businesses that must now supply data separately to the individual agencies. I want to emphasize that the data sharing applies only to these three agencies, and it only applies to business data—not personal data.

Of equal importance, the bill ensures that the confidential data that citizens and businesses provide to federal agencies for statistical purposes are subject to uniform and rigorous statutory protections against unauthorized use. Currently, confidentiality protections vary among agencies and are often not based in law. The bill would provide uniformly high confidentiality standards that federal statistical agencies must follow. This part of the bill applies to all federal statistical agencies—not just the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis. Furthermore, it covers all data that all statistical agencies collect on a confidential basis—both business and personal data.

Finally, the bill includes language that will enhance the usefulness of statistical data for congressional decision-making. This language encourages the statistical agencies to provide the Congressional Budget Office with access to statistical data in order to help CBO analyze pension and health care financing issues. However, the bill does not expand CBO's current legal rights of access to statistical data. Thus, it does not permit disclosure of information to CBO in a manner of form that would constitute a violation of existing law.

Mr. Speaker, this worthy legislation has been years in the making. I sponsored a similar bill in 1999, but it encountered last minute concerns and was not enacted. The current bill resolves those concerns as well as all other issues that have been raised. The Administration strongly supports it, as do many individuals and organizations in industry and academic circles. I am delighted that the bill finally will be enacted this year.